Judge Perkins' Opinion. The Journal is evidently afflicted with Pan x as on the brain. Yesterday it had another long essay, the fifth or sixth of a similar kind reviewing the opinion of Judge Parkins in which he discussed the war powers of the President. The organ of the Republican party, does not meet the issue stated by the Court. It cannot be controverted that the President has assumed, or rather fusurped powers, clearly in violation of the Constitution. The leading members of the Administration party concede this position, but they apologize for it on the ground of military necessity. In other words, that it became expedient or necessary to trample under foot the organic laws of the land in order to save what they term the life of the Government. The Journal thus finds itself in the predicament of justifying osurpation and tyranny, and the apology is that the citizen must be deprived of his liberty, of his constitutional rights, in order to preserve or secure them.

A marvellous change has come over the Journal. At one time it argued with great vehemence thuswise:

"Secession is revolution and the first act of it lifts the whole case above all questions of forms and laws. . In the present case it seems to us clear that if the enforcement of the Constitution leads to civil war, we shall be better off to let the Constitution be broken and save bloodshed. * . We can imagine no evil equal to an American civil war. The separation of the whole Confederacy into independent nations would be harmless beside it . If coercion means anything, it means to preserve the Union. Of what value will an Union be that needs links of bayonets and bullets to hold it together?"

Such were at one time the sentiments of the Journal Rather than the terrible evil of civil war now upon the country, it proposed to see the Union separated into independent nations. After acknowledging the terrible evil that must result from an internecine war, it now favors its vigorous prosecution, and for what? An unconditional Union an Unoin that needs links of baynets and bullets to hold it together.

The sole purpose of the opinion and decision of the Supreme Court, which the Journal so fiercely and varulently combats, is to maintain those great principles of civil and religious liberty for which the men of the Revolution contended and which are the basis of all free governments. This the Republican organ regards as a crime-and, in the Republican party application of the term as "disloyal," It takes issue with the court for upholding the liberty and rights of the citizen as guaranteed by the organic law of the land, fealty to which should be the only test of loyalty. This is the predicament in which the Journal places itself by its attacks upon the opinion of Judge PERKINS.

In this connection we give the following tribute to the professional merits and logic of the opinion, from an eminent and learned jurist of Chio, addressed to Judge Perkess: I take leave as one of the fast friends of the

Federal system, to thank you for the ability, earning and independence of the opinion of the Court pronounced by you in the case of Griffin vs. Wilcox. It appears in full to-day in the Enquirer, and has been read by thousands of the citizens of Ohio as well as of Indiana. Its spirit can be appreciated by any one, and will find very soon that universal response which lies in the breasts of all freemen to acts of judicial indeendence. Its professional merits of clearness. research and logic will not fail to influence the pinions of lawyers and judges when they have canvassed the decision and made the ordinary attempt to defend the encroachments of the Ex ecutive, and Congress too, upon the rights and liberties of the citizens of the different States. I will not withhold the expression of pleasure it gave me to observe that in these Western States, which ought to be the intellectual fortress of the Constitutions, State as well as Federal, we have a court of last resort, able and ready to defend the citizen from military as well as civil oppression, and which can cite Cicero, Buckle and May, and Washington Irving, as well as Coke, Kent, Wheaton and DeHart. The complexion of study and science given to your opinion by this departure from the dry walk of the reports and text books is a most pleasing novelty, and it has made it all the stronger while making it attract-

The treatment of the ill-understood subject of martial law could not have been improved, and the firmness as well as precision of that part of the discussion is worthy of all praise.

So, too, the accurate statement of the origin and nature of the war of sections in which the North and South are engaged, which is so constantly misrepresented. Nothing could be so appropriate as the illustration drawn from our solonial history of the position of affairs, and of the right of discussion, which you well say stands on the very same foundation as the case in hand.

The Public Debt. We publish this morning a remarkable letter from THURLOW WEED, a leading Republican prospective condition of the public finances. Mr. WEED estimates that the war will cost, when terminated, four thousand millions of dollars, and that it will entail upon the country a national debt of at least three fourths that sum He anticipates, as must every man of common sense. "an approaching momentous financial crisis-a crisis which, if not seasonably provided for, may prove as serious a trial as the war itself which has produced it." These are momentous words, and coming from the source they do, it cannot be charged that it is an expression in sympathy with the rebellion.

How is the crisis to be avoided-in fact can it be? The measures proposed by Mr. WEED are not adequate to provide against the approaching evils which fills his mind with such glaring apprehensions. There is one remedy, and that is a system of taxation ample for the emergency. And here arises the question whether the productive industry of the country will submit to such'a burden. We trust the statements of Mr. WEED, in regard to the public indebtedness and the evils it will entail, will receive that consideration they merit. Is it not time for every good citizen to look whither the present management of public affairs is drifting the country, and is it not wise policy to avoid the further accumulation of an indebtedness which must result in either repudiation or else a grinding taxation which will continue for generations to come?

The Enrollment Act.

The following are the leading features in the proposed amendments to the enrollment act, and they will probably be adopted: The commutation will be three hundred dollars, and not four hundred dollars; and the payment of that sum will exempt the person drafted from further liability for the full period for which he was drafted. The bill as it stood previous to amendment was in manifest violation of justice, as, under it, the person paying commutation might be again drafted within the next three months, or even on the next day, if the government should so soon order a new levy. The law will be substantially as it stood at the time of the last draft, except that the two classes will be consolidated into one. and all citizens between the ages of twenty and forty five are alike liable

-There are said to be \$21,000,000 in gold in the Treasury. Why not take it and pay it out to the soldiers, as the Democrats in Congress suggestimat alteres offer

The Object.

accept the startling fact and act upon it, the destiny of greatness and glory for the republic, restore the Constitution and the Union, but has I In a recent conversation with Governor Fish, for its purpose a revolution which shall abolish | upon the financial future of our country, that gen-

Freedom in Abeyance.

We have endeavored to warn the people against

with them, but with the people who, for vain wise that we should make these "infelicities" as glory, have given up their liberties. Had they little burdensome and irritating as possible? ived under a monarchy they would have done the same, and would have made their sovereign people, are jointly interested in the public doabsolute as the Cz ir whom they so much admire and extol. It is their vice to love greatness more can the enlightened views and patriotic intenthan liberty, to be vain of extensive territory instead of personal rights; hence, their light surrender of all their best securities for freedom.

antees when the occasion has passed away. As ing? welt might it be said that a woman would resume her chastity after a surrender. A nation which ject none who voted for it to a charge of inconhas consented to live without its liberties has pre- staney. All the circumstances and conditions of pared itself too well for the loss of them. It has the country and people have changed. The foregone the habit of virtue.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives the fol- for whose benefit the law was enacted are now lowing sketch of the Senator from Delaware, elected to succeed Mr BAYARD:

peared and took his seat yesterday. That gen- perative duty of Congress to reclaim and hus tleman is not a stranger in this city, and his band every acre of this broad, fertile and rich return here was welcomed by many personal domain? Held, inviolable, as a trust fund for friends. Mr. Riddle was born in Delaware in the protection of the national credit, our national 1817; was educated at Delaware College; and for debt, however large, instead of depressing agrisome years after leaving college he turned his culture, manufactures and commerce, would attention to surveying, and was engaged in sur- furnish guarantees for the fidelity of our ruleers veying certain lands in Delaware, Pennsylvania and representatives, and impart strength and and Virginia. He came to the bar in 1848; held stability to the Government. the office for some years of a Deputy Attorney General in Delaware, and he was a Representatine in Congress from 1851 to 1855. He is an old line Democrat, and since 1844 has frequently been elected a delegate to the national political

manded.

ALBANY, January 29. My Dear Sir: The rebellion having assumed proportions which few, if any, anticipated, it imfrom our rulers and representatives the thought good order of our town and neighborhood have it as a delusion. An appeal is made to your symful exercise of their best faculties. The time been thus interrupted, and continues so, to some pathies to encourage what I believe to be a deapproaches, it indeed it has not arrived, when the extent will rise even above those of Generals. If the

when the war terminates, find that it has cost at supposed to have taken part in the Mattoon disleast four thousand millions of dollars, three | turbances.

land ever encountered?

War debt, and next of the war debt of 1812.

Though ever prodigal with the public lands, the government found, in the revenue they of bounties, endowments and benefactions, Conhundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Au early Congress, with a wisdom and foreform price for the lands and turned the proceeds that we make this statement of facts creating deposit, ample for past and future exi even frittered away-by subsequent legislation. Mr. W. S. O'Hair, returned home, and some ar- of Randolph and Wells streets, Chicago, on the From College fund, interest...... 578 54 wars and the war of 1812 only created debts to afford the government the luxury of extinguishing them with the proceeds of the public domain. And when, under the administration of General Jackson, we had nothing more to pay, that fund the States was ordered, lest so much surplus proclamation at the seventh column of this page.

action of Congress. After years of discussion and debate the popular idea of "voting vourself a farm" obtained. and in 1861 the "Homestead law" was enacted. able resource to maintain the national credit?

With the public domain immensely augumented by valuable acquisitions sacredly devoted to any trouble to mention, and at night the Terre the payment of the national debt, the national | Haute Guards returned home credit will be placed upon an impregnable basis. In the proceeds of that domain we should have a fund annually increasing in amount, and as en during as time. The war, ended, we all know that there have been no inconsiderable gutherwith what an elastic spirit our people will return | ings of Democrats for considering how to secure to their ordinary pursuits, and with what giant the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution strides our country will resume its march of im | of the State | Nor is it to be disguised that the provement. The from ways already pointing to symptoms indicated that the Democrats of the the Pacific will be presently pushed to their des- country generally—themselves set upon in their tigation, rendering the whole public domain places of business and the highways, the civil auavailable. The population and wealth of Europe will purchase, people and cultivate our ter law outraged, the law itself in the person of its ritories, whose teeming inhabitants will soon highest judicial officers contenmed, all without organize new States for admission into the hindrance or excuse-have concluded that pa-

tous financial crisis-a crisis which, if not, so far ance to tyranav. as is possible, seasonably provided for, may prove as severe a trial as the war which has produced it-will not Congress immediately rescue the publie domain by a repeal of the homestend law? There is no such sure way of fortifying the nafonal credit. There is no such easy, simple, or equivable mode of providing for the payment of interest on the public debt. The proceeds of the public domain, under a proper system, will ballast the treasury. With that vast deposit, facilitating the other financial operations of the Government, muskets last month—the largest number ever and easing the bordens of the people, the country fabricated in a sugge mouth. There are two will shoulder its debt, and the people, with con- hundred thousand on hand.

fidence in the wisdom of their Government, will Says a cotemporary, "the sooner the people go cheerfully to their work and watch, that a temporarily arrested by rebellion, may be tri-

tleman suggested a difficulty which claims the earnest attention of statesmen. In the event which we all contemplate-a restored Union-the inauguration of a system of taxation sdapted to the circumstances of the country, will be a diffithe popular delusion, that they could temporarily cult and delicate duty. The then existing debt put aside their l'berties and resume them at their will have been created for the purpose of conoption. The following, from the pen of the edi- straining insurgent States back into the Union. The citizens of those States, unlike nurselves, tot of the London Examiner, a paper which has are not creditors of the government, and have no supported and still supports the cause of the interest in the field. Shall they be taxed to pay North, is a tierce and pointed illustration of this it? This would be regarded as a fresh infliction. or penalty, after their offense had been expiated That this will, however, in a degree, become a We have never concurred in the opinion that necessity, is more than probable; for rebellion, the institutions of America have been found like other wrong doing, subjects its victims to wanting on this trial. The fault has not been "infelicities," But is it not equally just and

All and each of the old States, and the whole main. It is a common inheritance. And how tions of the fathers who bequeathed that princely estate to us, be so faithfully observed as in de voting it to the preservation of a government and Let us not be told they will resume their guar- | Union, transmitted with the estate to our keep-

The repeal of the homestead law would sub claims of the Government, even if those claims conflicted with the interests of the people, are paramount. But there is no such conflict. Those giving their services and blood to the Government. And what is a prospective "homestead" worth without a government to protect and a The newly elected Senator from Deliware an- Union to concentrate it? Is it not, then, the im-

> Very truly yours, THURLOW WEED. Hon. E. D. Morgan.

The Troubles at Paris, Illinois.

[From the Paris Times, 5:ha] For the past eight days our community has Thurlow Weed on the National Lebt been experiencing some of the results of the inviolent as apparently to indicate a purpose on the trymen. part of designing persons to produce disturbances, and disturbances have been the consequence. In | Bishop said : " But I consider I have to warn poses corresponding obligations, and demands common with other communities, the quiet and vou on this matter, on other grounds; I regard

duties of statesmen, in importance and difficulty, We had purposed to say little of the matter at of being able to reach that Ireland; but, in the present, but as greatly exaggerated reports are in meantime, your generosity, your kindly symparebellion, on the one hand, has been the most circulation, it is deemed best to give a brief thies, are appealed to; your purses are drawn wicked and destructive the world ever witnessed, statement of occurrences. On Friday of last open, and all is abused. I do not think, cannot it has, on the other hand, been met by the loyal week Ju ge Constable, our Circuit Judge, and believe, from what I know of the power of people with a spirit and determination, and by Col Otev, of Terre Haute, were violently taken | England and the weakness of Ireland, that any sacrifices of treasure and blood wholly unparal from the cars, at Mattoon, and a pretended oath serious attempt is likely to be made to free Ireleied in the history of wars and of nations. The forced upon them. About the same time, Mr. land from the control of England. In times people, great as the emergency, and terrible as O'Donnel, formerly a resident of this place, was past, we read in the history of Ireland, and in the ordeal, have proved themselves equal to both. shot, in his grocery at Mattoon, and badly the life of Dr. Doyle, especially, that the greatest Three years of eventful experience and observa- wounded, and another citizen of Mattoon was difficulty that the friends of Ireland have had to tion has taught us one priceless and precious shot and killed. It was reported that some of contend with, arose from these secret illegal sotruth, viz; that this rebellion is sure to result in the Edgar county returning soldiers were engaged cieties, and the untiring efforts he brought to its own overthrow, in the vindication of our gov in one or the other of these outrages. It was bear on these unhappy and deluded men, who payment for the Indians she sold to Barbadoes ernment, and in the restoration of our Union also reported that persons and property of Dem-And the penalty for rebellion will be the inevita | ocrats in our town were threatened, and among ble subversion of the power which caused it-the the rest that the office of this paper would be deonly retribution proportioned to the magnitude of stroyed. Under these circumstances it was deemed proper to have a night watch, and on Assuming that we are, no matter at what fur- | Saturday last several persons living in the county | ther cost, and in defiance of all obstacles, to pre- were sent for, for that purpose. On Sunday serve our government and Union, it behooves morning dispatches were said to have been restatesmen to divide their time and thoughts be- ceived stating that a large body of men were on tween the present and the future. We shall, their way to our town to arrest soldiers who were

fourths of which amount will remain as a national These reports were stated at the churches, which suspended further services during the day. Even this formidable debt, required to preserve About 12 o'clock the excitement became appaour nationality, exceeds not that nationality's in- rently intense among the soldiers and leaguers. trinsic value. But is it not time to gird up our who armed themselves and took possession of the fiscal loins and gather strength to bear this court house. While these things were going on, heavy burden? Should we not cast a financial some ten or twelve young men (Democrats) of anchor that will enable the treasury to ride safely the town, some armed and some not, got horses through a crisis equal if not greater than Eug- and went out south of town. About 2 o'clock they returned, and three or four of their number When the Federal Government was estab- rode up near the public square, and one of them lished the old States ceded their respective rights | hallooed, it is reported, that "they were ready for to the territory wrested from Great Britain to a fight now," and then all turned and rode back the United States. By the purchase of Louisiana again. A short time afterwards two squads of from France, in 1803, and the cession of Flor- soldiers left the court house and went in pursuit ida by Spain in 1819, we became possessed of a of them. With them it was a frolic merely, and domain almost boundless and fabulous in extent they say they did not dream of any attack until and value. This domain was encumbered by the they saw the soldiers coming and heard the balls Indian right of possession. But it soos, though whistling by them. As the question of who fired at immense cost, worked itself free, leaving its first will be judicially inquired into, we say noth- ciate their privileges—they will maintain the proceeds applicable to the support of the govern- ing of the reports about it. About twenty shots former and preserve the latter. ment and payment, first, of the Revolutionary were fired, but fortunately "nobody was hurt" on country, and the soldiers returned with two of the horses that had been abandoned. This is the full vielded, an unfailing resource. In various forms account of the great battle that is reported in the gress has parted with hundreds of millions of day last. [One man from Coles told us that the forth aims and objects of our association, are pubacres; and yet the aggregate revenues derived rumor there was, the square was full of batteries, lie property, published to the world, and that no from the public domain cannot be less than one and the battle lasted ten hours, with terrible loss one can read the same, and afterwards misrepreported in Terre Haute that forty had been killed coming a man and a Christian sight which I hope did not die with it, anticipating and two hundred wounded] It is for the purpose the value of the public domain, established a uni of quieting the excitement caused by such reports provide, at his earliest convenience, every news-

the vast wilderness of that day, a gradually in came general and intense, and it was still in- in their respective publications. gencies. The most sanguine, however, failed to were taken to the Court-house and arbitrarily re compute its value. And though impaired-nay, tained. On Monday the Sheriff of the county, Fenian Brotherhood, held at Fenian Hall, corner From School land, interest 2.415 70 all charges, and each fresh demand upon that rapgement was male, the soldiers quitting the 2d day of February, A. D. 1864. reserve, failed to exhaust the fund. The Indian Court-house, and it was reported that citizens would not be interfered with; but on Monday and Tuesday also several citizens were seized as arbitrarily as on Sunday. On Wedne-day rumors were rife of the collection of large bodies of men in the neighborhood, and reports of large numaccumulated so rapidly that its distribution among bers of soldiers coming, and the Sheriff issued the money would exert a baneful influence upon the As soon as it appeared a terrible excitement was attempted to be gotten up, and furious denunciations made against the Sheriff and other citizens. Among the rest, Dr. Ten Brook, one of the oldest and most valuable citizens of the county, and This, in effect, rendered the public domain value one of the most peaceable of men, was set upon less to the government. The argument in favor with such malignity that it was feared that viothe homestead measure, that the government lence was intended. In spite, however, of all did not need the proceeds of the public lands, was efforts to produce a disturbance. Democrats then conclusive. But is it so now? Shall we not, kept cool, the public sentiment sustained when the "din of war" ceases, need every avail- the Sheriff, and the leaders of the tumult slunk away. On Thursday, a dinner The war has been prosecuted by the indomitable was given at the Court House to the returned energies of the people. We are the creditors of soldiers, some 150 soldiers from Terre Haute, the government. Its securities are our only and 50 to 75 from other places participating. assets. Nor, as in other countries, or even in Through the day there was any quantity of ruour own, on former occasions, are the creditors mors of reconnoiss mees and scouts and war, of the government confined to bankers and capi which ended with the appointment of two comtalists. The farmer, the mechanic, and even the missioners, one from each side, and a disinterlaborer, has loaned his earnings and his savings ested attendant, Judge Austin, to examine into the condition of affairs.

The day passed off, we are glad to say, without

To day (Friday) has been quiet, and the town seems to have returned to civilized life. In conclusion, it is matter of public knowledge thority of the towns ignored, the ministers of the tience has ceased to be a virtue, and, as men, In view, therefore, of an approaching momen- they must choose between submission and resist

> -The New York Examiner says that the Secretary of War has given full and formal author ity to the American Baptist Home Mission Soci ety to take possession of every abandoned Baptist meeting house within the limits of the insurrectionary district, and of every other Baptist church edifice now in the hands of the rebels.

-The Springfield armory turned out 25,700

[From the Chicago Times.]

The Fenian Brotherhood. The Fenian Brotherhood, a "society of Irish done, the Bishop states, after a general consulta- names of the vessels, the place to which the tion with other Bishops high in authority in the vessel belonged, the names of the proprietors, Catholic church, all of whom were unanimous in the names of the consignees, their country, and their declaration that the association was an im- to where they belonged. proper and illegal one.

such a secret one as is forbidden by the laws of presented a recapitulation. Here it is: the Catholic church-denies that it was an "outh | to entitle a man to all the privileges of the asso- to December 31, 1807;

With this denial, the arguments by which was sustained, and the natural stimulus of t national convention, the Fenians increased ra idly in numbers and influence. A national Fenis fair was the next sten, and soon attracted con siderable attention. Its prosperity again cause the intervention of the clergy, and Bishop Du gan, on Sunday last, again warned Catholics the dangerous tendency, and that its member are excluded from the sacrament. With relati to the denial of secrecy the Bishop says: "The is a secret in the inner circle, although its exte nal outward members do not know it and take oath; but there is a secret in the inner circ which I cannot ascertain and which I have right to demand of Catholics connected with t society, what its object, what its meaning. The secret I have not been able precisely to learn. have been told the object is to sever the deper ence of Ireland on England, and this is to accomplished, not by moral measures, but violence, by force of arms and bloodshed. those I could not have given my consent; it w contrary to the laws of the church, and that I members of it fall under the ban of many scripts and balls of the Pope, who had long a

condemned such associations Going a step further, the Bishop contended the with all the sufferings of Ireland during the last | Savannab 300 seven hundred years, the triumph of these men Norfolk 287 would be "the crowning woe of that unhappy | Warren 280 property and positions in society, by their efforts - He Suggests a Scheme for Avoid | Hammatory and violent appeals that have appeared | Ha behalf of Ireland, and they all denounced the ing Heavy Taxation-Should our for some time past in the abolition papers, with organization in America as the greatest enemy of Public Lands Vield a Revenue! - the purpose, it would seem, of exciting the enmity | their unhappy country It is said, many of them Repeat of the Homestead Law De. of returned and furloughed soldiers against the are intent merely on acquiring solaries, and that whole Democratic party, and each individual in men of no note had made a handsome income! it Recently this inflammatory course has been so out of this traffic in the sympathies of their coun

measure powerless "

entered into this society in good faith, that they instantly abandon it, and also those persons who give aid to this society thus publicly condemned, that they expose themselves to the danger of being expelled from the sacraments, and that after this public warning they cannot be admitted to the sacraments without doing suitable public pennance." On next Sunday, he announces that a circular will be read in all the parishes of the Diocese, in which this society will be particularly reprobated.

The Fenians declare their aversion to a discussion of this character, since, to the arguments they could offer, the Bishop would respond with 1864. the commands and anathemas of the church. They have declared the object of their organization in their constitution and by laws, of which any one can be provided with a copy, and since they can do no more, they have very wisely agreed upon the course indicated in the following resolutions, which were adopted at a meet-

Resolved, That the Fenian Brotherhood, in view of the course adopted and about to be adopted by certain dignitaries, give public notice that they will not be betrayed into any controversy in regard to the objects of their organization, outside their hall. They know their rights and appre-

Resolved. That no member be allowed or aneither side; the young men went on out into the thorized to speak in public, or publish in the name of the society, any views, whatever, as to the objects of the organization.

Resolved. That our constitution and by-laws, country as having been fought in Paris on Sun | and the proceedings of our convention, setting Treasury Statement, Jan., 1864. on both sides. Another told us that it was reported in Terre Hante that forty had been killed coming a man and a Christian.

Resolved. That the secretary be instructed to paper in Chicago with an attested copy of the politician of New York, upon the present and into the treasury. That Congress discerned in At the time of the firing, the excitement be- foregoing resolutions, and request its publication From December balance..... \$504,672 47 The above is a true copy of certain resolutions. From Del. Store Debt Sinking Fund

passed by a unanimous vote, at a meeting of the MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Secretary.

Responsibility.

In estimating the grand questions which con- From Docket Fees vulse our nation, it may become important that, From Saline Fund, Principal as honest men, we should examine and carefully decide where the responsibility rests for the facts which exist and which some consider the cause

The fact that slavery existed in the South is by a great many people made the ground of violent en mity to the Southern people. "They are For Executive..... slaveholders," is deemed a sufficient reason for For School distribution...... 5,794 55 cutting them off from all mercy. But when we For Distribution of Laws.... reflect that our fathers were slaveholders, that For Judiciary the Puritans of Massachusetts were slaveholders, For Sheriff's mileage..... that the country is indebted to the early colonists. of the North quite as much as the early e-lon- for Agricultural..... ists of the South for the presence of slavery in Fer Prosecuting Attorneys..... the American States, we may well pause and en- For interest on Sinking Fund Boud de vor to see whether we have not a small part of the sin to answer for on our own behalf or on

behalf of our ancestors. Not only did the Northern' States establish For Professors' Salaries slavery in their own border. The Southern States were never maratime in their pursuits, and without the aid of some of their "web footed" cousins would never have imported staves into For Special Military Virginia and the Carolinas. The historical evidence of the participation of the North, and es pecially of New England, in the slave trade is, of For Insane Hospital..... course, too clear to be doubted or disputed. It For Legislative will be remembered that the slave trade was the subject of discussion in the convention which adopted the Constitution, and it was pro- Balance in Treasury, Feb. 1, 1864..... posed in that convention to limit the time within which slaves might be imported. The time once fixed at 1800 was by a vote extended to 1808, thus add | fab9-d&wit ing eight years to the infamous trafic. The votes of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire were given for this extension, while Virginia voted against it This vote was probably one of interest as well as one of compromise How far New England was interested in the slave trade may be gathered from some inter esting facts, for the production of which we are indebted to a writer in the Church Review for January, 1864, who has brought together a large amount of valuable material. We recommend the entire article to the careful reading of every

Charleston was opened to the slave trade for four years, from 1804 to 1808. The writer produces an interesting extract from the speech of Senator Smith, of South Carolina, December 8, 1820, in the Senate. Mr. Smith said:

be opposed on account of slavery, or something | fet 9-dist

springing from that source, he wrote to a friend in Charleston to apply to the Custom House officer for a full statement of all the ships en men having for its objects he creation of a senti- gaged in the trade during the four years, together ment of nationality among their countrymen, with | wi h their owners, consignees, their places of a view of sooner or later redeeming Ireland from residence, country, nation to which they be English rule," has met with a general opposition longed, &c., that he might be able to show the from the Catholic clergy. Some time since Rt | people who were engaged in it. In answer to Rev. James Duggan, Bishop of the Diocese of his request, he had received from the Custom Chicago, denounced the Fenian Brotherbood, House books, from the hands of the Collector, warned all true Catholies against it, and required the following authentic documents. He would priests to refuse absolution to any of their peni- present to the Senate, in the first place, the doctents belonging to this society. This was only uments which contained the years of arrival, the

He accordingly presented a list, which is re-The reason of this opposition was stated to be, published in the Review, giving the vessels' that the Fenian Brotherhood was a secret soci- names, naves of consignees and owners, which ety, and as such forbidden by the laws of the brought slaves into Charleston from 1804 to 1807 inclusive. The list is too long for our columns. The National Fenian Convention which met in It will be found curious and instructive to some this city last fall, denied that the association was of the loval people of New England. Mr. Smith

"Recapitulation of the African slave trade, and bound society, for no oath whatever is required by what nation supported, from January 1, 1804,

в	VESSELS BELONGING TO
it he in	Charleston 61 Connecticut 1 Rhode Island 59 Swede 1 Baltimore 4 British 70 B sten 1 French 3 Norfolk 2
ed of	Consignees, natives of Charleston
TS	Total202
on re er-	This paper, sir, (said Mr. Smith.) contains the whole number of slaves imported, and the particular number imported by each foreign nation, and each of the United States. It is in the following words and figures: Slaves imported at Charleston from the 1st of January, 1804, to the 31st of December, 1807, and by what nation.
d	British
be	21,027
by	IN AMERICAN VESSELS.
he	Charleston, S. C
0	Bristol, Rhode Island 3 914
1	Newport, "
at,	Baltimore 750

There, sir, said the Senator, ends the black catalogue. It would show to the Senate, that those people who most deprecate the evils of slavery and traffic in human flesh, when a profitable market can be found can sell human flesh Proceeding to speak of the coming fair the with as easy a conscience as they sell other articles. The whole number imported by the merchants and planters of Charleston and its vicinity were only two thousand and six. Nor were the slaves imported by foreigners and other Amerilusion and a fraud. These men have no thought | can vessels and owners, sold to the Carolinaians, people of the Western S ates, Georgia, New Orleans, and a considerable quantity were sent to the West Indies, especially when the market be-

A record of this kind needs no comment. It should preach a terrible sermon to the self-right eous abolitionists of New England. Where are the hundreds of thous ands, the millions of dollars received into New England pockets for the Southern slave trade? Who to-day enjoys the interest on that horrible investment? Has restitution been made? Has Massachusetts made rejoin these dark cabals, rendered them in a great and Tunis? Have Rhode Island, and her neighbors in Connecticut and Massachusetts who In conclusion he warned the " members, who | owned stock in those slave traders from 1804 to 1808, made any attempt at works worthy of repentance? Why, there must be now living in the South scores and hundreds of those very slaves who were brought from Africa by New England vessels, and sold to Southern slavery for money now used to print anti-slavery documents in New England!-[N. Y. Jour of Com

DIED.

BLANCH, infant daughter of Thomas W. and Hattie J. Woollen; born August 19th, 1863, died February 4th,

> Pure as the snow-flake. Ere it touches the earth, Her spirit has gone To the land of its birth. Hush now thy wa ling, Dry thy tears now -

God will take cars of her Better than thou. She is not dead. Her life is begun. Thou, too, wilt join her-

Thy pil grimage done: She is but waiting To welcome thee home; Whisper thou humbly "God's will be done."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

bursements of the Treasury of the State of Indiana, '

for the month of January, 1864.

From Del. Revenue of 1862..... 2,586 44 From Del. School tax, 1862, 1.776 94 From College Fund cales Semi-From Revenue of 1863. 18 500 00 From Saline Fund, intere 1...... 17 00 From College Fund, principal.... 820 00 Total Receipts #30,219 26

\$534,891 73 DISBURSEMENTS For Blind Asylum.... For Free Banking..... For incidental Fuel and Stationery 71,293 18 For College fund, principal..... For Swamp Lands For G neral fund For Public Print ng...... For State Prison North For State House, For State Debt Sinking Fund..... For Specifice and account to the country of the cou For State Prison South For Deaf and Cumb Asylum..... 2,012 50

Total \$146,820 09 M. L. BRETT, Treasurer of State, JOSEPH RISTINE, Auditor of State.

SUCAR.

For State Library

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.

TUST RECEIVED, DIRECT FROM NEW ORLEARS, 20 bbd- N. O. Sugar, and have arrangements com-City and Country Merchants will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. For sale low by SAWYER & STARRETT. 13 South Meridian street, New Sentinel Building.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

"However, hearing, late in the summer, that the storm was gathering in the North, and that the admistion of Missouri into the Union would the admission of Missouri into the Union would and Union Railroad Track.

AM NOW RECEIVING A GOOD SUPPLY OF PITTS-BURG COAL, at my yard on Delaware street, north the admission of Missouri into the Union would and Union Railroad Track.

W. Q. SMITH,

AMUSEMENTS. METROPOLITAN HALL. Tuesday Evening, February 9, 1864

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

DEAD HEART!

CATHERINE HAYS.

SCALE OF PRICES. Dress Circle and Parquette Each additional Lady All Reserved Seats..... 50 Cents Private Boxes 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M Phones open at %7 o'clock, Curtain rises at 7%

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

INDIANA VOLUNTERES. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 8, 1864.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPATEMENT,

1,000 G-quart Coffee Bollers.

1,000 Frying Pans, No. 2. 25 Dozen Box Coffee Mill-

100 Cast Iron Box Stoves, 21 inches in the clear; 8 joints of 5- nch pipe and one sheet of tin perforated for pipe with each stove. The tin-ware to be of the best quality I. C. tin and of

first rate workman hip; the stove pipe to be of the best quality of American sheet iron, and put together in a thorough and workmanline manner. Bids for stoves must state the weight of those propos One-fifth of the coff o boilers, fry pans and coffee Common Wool do. mills will be required in ter days from the ward of contract, and the remainder at or pefore the expiration o thi ty day- from the same date. The stoves to be all de-

livered within If een days. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all the bids that may be offered for the above stores, and also of lessening of increasing the quantity above specifled as the public ser-ice may require. The goods to be delivered at this Department free of charge for treight or drayage. Terms of payment-cash on delivery

Q. M. General, Ind. REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE HAVE REMOVED FROM NOS. 75 AND 77 and they will be sold at prices defying competi-West Washington street, to the new and com- tion.

No. 12 South Meridian Street, In Schnull's Block, where we offer to the trade a full and ell se ected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No- Wool and Satin Damasks, tions, &c., sufficient in quantity and variety to check the entire memorandum of any buyer, and at prices unsurpassed in the West. our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMOTAL. K. HENDRICKS & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS . in Boots and Shoes, have removed to

CROSSLAND & PEE.

No. 42 outh Meridian Street, Schnull's New Block, where they will continue to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of Boots an Shoes. Their old cu-tomers and all in need of Boots and Oil Cloths, all widths. Shoes are re-pectfully invited to call and see them in

POTATOES FOR SALE. 2.000 BUSHELS CHOICE POTATOES FOR

FOR SALE.

STOLEN.

Cor, of Pennsylvania st. and Union Railroad Track.

STOLEN FROM THE STABLE OF THE SUBSCRIBER, in Indianapolis, on Saturday night, February 6th,

\$150 REWARD.

TWO HORSES,

One a large Dark Bay Horse, 5 years old in April, a'-out 16 hands high, rather heavy, a little white on right hind foot, interferes slightly on left, mane and tail The other horse a Dark Brown, 8 or 9 years old, about

heavy legs with some puffs, mane and tail black, and rather heavy, a very little white in the forehead, a slight sore from coller on left shoulder. sore from collar on left shoulder. Both horses rough shod about three weeks since. The abo e reward will be paid for the recovery of the horses and detection of thief, or \$50 for either of the JOHN FISHBACK. horses or thief.

DRY COODS.

feb8 dIw

P

RENOVATERS.

CLEANING AND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT THE UNITED STATES DYE-HOUSE, NO. 38 SOUTH

lilinois street, Indianapolis, Indiana. At this old and well-known establishment, the ladies can have silks and woolen goods dyed in permanent an beautiful colors; and gents' garments thoroughly renova- Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Gloves and New and second-hand clothing bought and sold, also, a paticular branch in the business denominated fine drawing-billiard table cloth, or tear in any garment can be so wrought that it can not be visible to the naked eye. Remember the place, No. 38 South Illinois street. JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor

COPARTNERSHIP.

Livery Business.

THRE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTnership in the Livery business, under the style of OKLOP & TAYLOR. Their stables are located at the corner of Pennsylvania and Pearl streets, and they will keep the best of stock and carriages for the accommodation of the public. They will also be ready at all times to purchase stock and pay the best prices in the market. In connection with their livery business, they will keep a boarding and sale stable. DICK ORLOP. STAPHEN TAYLOR,

CARPETS.

200 PIECES OF CARPETS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE Trade Palace.

26 and 28 West Washington St. Medalion Carpets,

Axminster Vel. Carp't Unsurpassed in style, elegance and durability,

Supurb Patterns, in rich high colors, all sizes

Velvet Carpets, New and elegant styles, in light, dark and me-

Body Brussels Carp'ts Tapestry Brussels do.

English and American Manufacture, New Patterns, in high colors, very fine. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS Department until Saturday, February 13th, 18.4 at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the following Quarter-

Extra Superfine Carpets.

One hundred pieces, from \$1 25 per yard. Ingraim Carpets,

Cottage Carpets, Rug Carpets.

Hemp Carpets, New Styles, from 321, cents per vard. No pains or expense has been spared to fornish our customers with the largest and most vaned stock of Carpets ever offered in this market

Extra qualities and all colors. Merchants will find it to their advantage to examine Lace, Tambour & Swiss Embroid

ered Curtains, Curtains Trimmings, Holders and Tassels,

Gilt Ermine, in great variety, Oil Cloth and Velvet Rugs, Manilla and Cocoa Matting, Buff and Green Holland,

Wall Paper, New Styles, Received Daily.

Together with a complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. HUME, LORD & CO.,

> INDIANAPOLIS. CLOAKS.

STOCK SELLING AT

COST!

FOR ONE MONTH, PREVIOUS TO EXTENSIVE ALTER-

ATION OF PREMISES.

IVENS & CO.,

Old Post Office Building, Meridian St.

BLANK BOOKS

BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS

JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, BLOTTERS,

Memorandum., &c., &c., Wholesaie and Retall, at BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S.

RIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE Dr. Whittier's Theory, Symptoms and Treatment of Chronic, N-ryous, Unnary, and Sexual Diseases, free, in a plain scaled letter envelope, for six cents to prepar postage. It is a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral lass, excesses, indulgences, exposures and imp in married and single life. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and should be read by ever young person, to keep them off the shoals on which oth ers have been broken to pieces. Amativen as clearly stated to be under the control of judicious treatment. and thereby prevent inclination to one very prolific cause of disease. Nearly every case of disease can be treated without hindrance to business. Medicine sent by mail. secure from observation. Charges moderate; con tions by letter or at the office free; cures guarantees Office 65 St. Charles street, between Sixth and Seventh one square south of Lindell Hotel, P. O. Box 2002, St. Louis, Mo. Circular Letter especially for ladies, con-taining nothing referring to Sexual Diseases for 3 cents

Wholesale & Retail DEALER IN

Has just Received his Fall Stock

All the LATEST STYLES kept at No. 15 Pennsyle street, four door south of the Post Office, Indianapolis, Ind-

MADE TO ORDER. At No. 39 West Washington st. LARGE STOCK OF HOME-MADE WORK POS

18 West Washington Street.

DR. WHITTIER.

HATS AND CAPS.

ISAAC DAVIS

FURS.

()F GOODS, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER in the East, which he will sell as low as the lowest.

oct20-daw3m BOOTS AND SHOES.

sale cheap, one door east of the Palmer Ho